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Extra Loud
Tungstone Needles

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED

1845

August 4, 1921 Temperature 81

Barometer 29.67

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 80.

August 4, 1920, Temperature 70

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THE
ARROW
STOP
AT
ULLMANN'S.

No. 18,328

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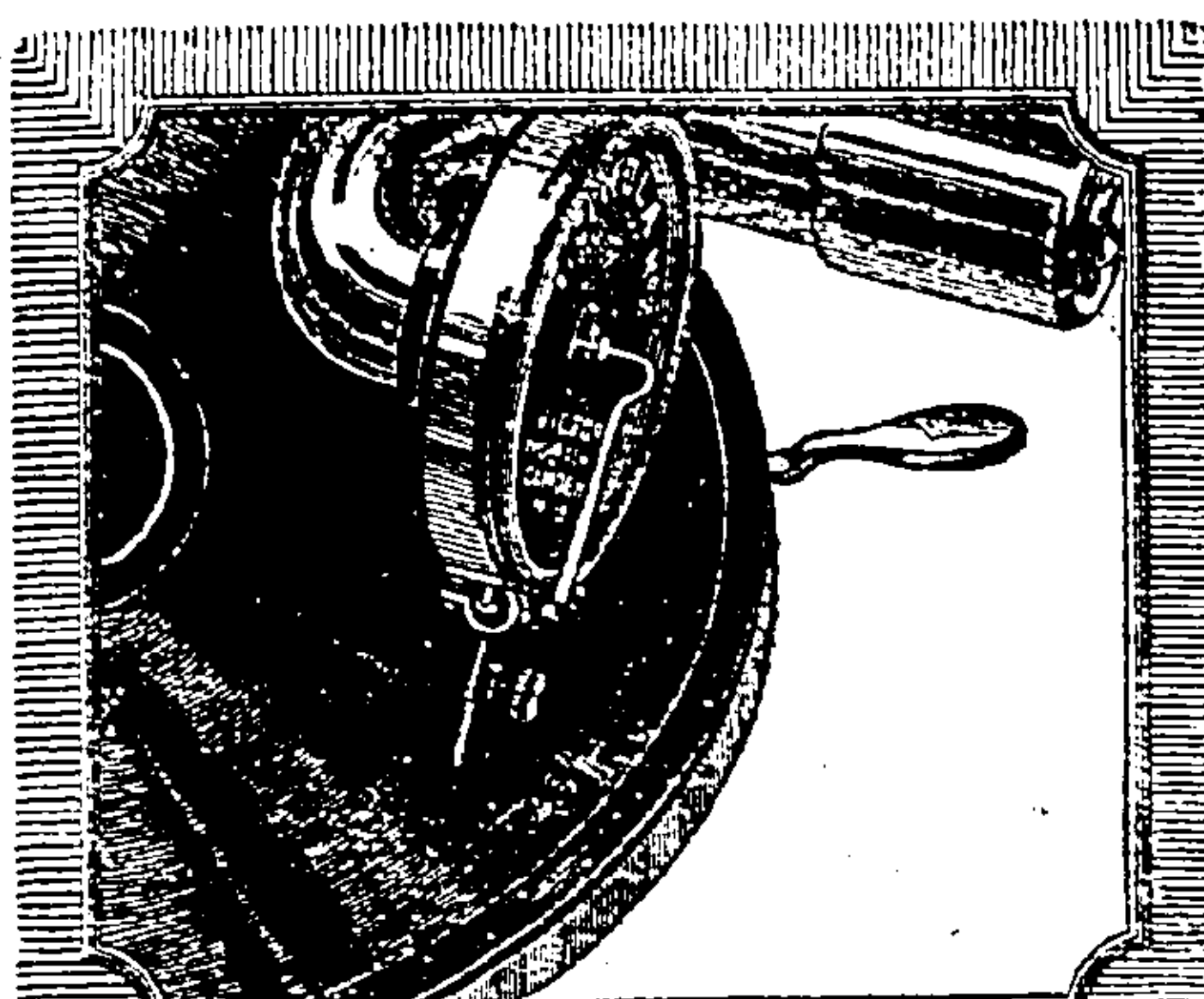
號四廿月八年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921.

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BUSINESS NOTICES



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We recommend all three Tungs-tone Styli for your Victrola.

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Champs Elysee	\$11.-	Rosoco a la Parisienne	\$4.-
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Quand Vient l'Amour	10.50	Pain d'Epagne	4.-
Vague Souvenir	10.50	Marche	4.-
Use Rose	10.50		
Pour Troubler	10.50		
Kadine	10.50		
Fragrance, Large Bottle	7.50		
Amyris d'Inde, Large Bottle	7.50		
Sillage, Large Bottle	7.50		
Le Bon Vieux Temps, Large Bottle	7.50		
Jasmin	7.50		
MI HAI	7.50		
Fragrance, Small Bottle	6.-		
Amyris d'Inde, Small Bottle	6.-		
Sillage, Small Bottle	6.-		
Le Bon Vieux Temps, Small Bottle	6.-		
La Moutrie de Monsieur	6.-		
La Voilette de Madame	6.-		
Fleur Qui Meurt	6.-		
Jekey Club	4.-		

J. ULLMANN & CO., Hongkong,
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

THE FIGHTING FLEET OF THE FUTURE.

CAPITAL SHIP STILL SUPREME.

OUR GRAND FLEET NOW LARGELY OBSOLETE.

LONDON, August 3.

In the House of Commons speaking on the navy estimates, Lt.-Col. Amery, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the question of the desirability of building capital ships or concentrating on submarines and aeroplanes had been most anxiously and searchingly investigated by the Admiralty and a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee. Nothing had emerged from these deliberations to change the general and universally accepted conclusion that the capital ship is still the basis of sea power in naval battles. The war indisputably proved the immense advantage of the larger and more powerful ship. The submarine was very formidable and had come to stay, but its power lay in concealment for which it had to sacrifice speed. Its offensive and defensive power and its power of concealment were very seriously impaired in any case temporarily by the remarkable progress during the closing months of the war in the scientific measures taken against submarines.

USE OF AEROPLANES.

The aeroplane had become an indispensable factor in naval warfare but was not yet capable of carrying or discharging accurately at moving objects projectiles more formidable than those against which the modern capital ship was already protected. Its range was very limited and except for inshore warfare it depended upon an aeroplane carrier. All new elements in naval war had acquired an increased relative importance. The fighting fleet of the future could no longer be regarded simply in terms of ships of the line. The Imperial cabinet had considered the whole problem of the naval security of the Empire and conclusions to which consideration had been given were embodied in a resolution passed at the meeting of prime ministers of the Empire on July 27.

LESSONS OF JUTLAND.

The committee approved a policy laying down four capital ships which was solely a policy replacing scrapped ships. It was the relentless pressure of the Grand fleet which finally brought down the Central Empires, but the fleet was now largely obsolete. The few hours fighting at Jutland revolutionised ideas of armament and battleship design. The lessons of that fighting have been open to the whole world. Other powers have not been slow to use them and were constructing at present a whole battleship fleet incomparably more powerful than anything afloat at Jutland. Japan was constructing eight. One had already been completed and others would be completed by 1925. She had voted money for eight more to be completed by 1928. America not counting four battleships of 32,000 tons equipped with 18 in. guns which were far more powerful than our latest types, will have completed at the end of 1924 no fewer than twelve supreme engines of war, each of 43,000 tons. Therefore as regards Japan and America we were dealing with ships actually being constructed, yet we had only one post-Jutland ship, namely the "Hood" building, equipped merely with 15 in. guns. Therefore the programme of replacing four obsolete ships to be completed by 1925 did not contain any element of challenge or provocation.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION.
The resolution was "while recognising the necessity of the co-operation of the various portions of the empire in providing such naval defence as may prove to be essential for security and while holding that equality with the naval strength of any other power is the minimum standard for that purpose this conference opines that the method and extent of such co-operation are matters for the final determination of the several parliaments concerned and any recommendation thereon should be deferred until after the forthcoming conference on disarmament."

On the contrary, the Government was allowing the navy temporarily to be inferior to other navies which was a risk justified only by the international financial situation and the desirability of avoiding any step inviting fresh competition upon the eve of the Washington conference which would meet with the view of ascertaining whether by broad agreements the policy in future of ever increasing competition could be prevented; but it was unlikely the other powers at the conference will offer to scrap the ships building. Therefore the proposed British construction could not affect the problem before the conference. Our policy was gradual replacement within the narrowest limit and postponed to the latest date which the safety of the empire permitted. He emphasised that risks could only be taken because owing to our unique war experience in personnel we were well ahead of other powers for the next few years. The very existence of the empire was completely staked upon the high moral and professional efficiency of the navy which could not be sustained indefinitely on obsolete ships. The proposed four battleships would be of the "Hood" type with improvements in protection and armaments embodying the experience of the war. As Japan and America's new ships were being armed with sixteen inch guns, we would do likewise but the dimensions of the ships would not necessitate larger docks. The idea had been merely to furnish modern ships wherein the personnel of the navy, and the empire whose existence may depend thereon would have every right to feel confidence.

CHURCHILL'S ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Churchill concluded the naval debate after which the vote was agreed to. He urged eloquently for the maintenance of Britain as a first class sea power and asked "what would the Dominions say if we were to say 'We cannot guard you, we cannot any longer extend the protection hitherto it has always been our proud boast to supply.' We had never said that yet and he trusted we never should be reduced to such a position."

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

BILL RESTORING FREE PASSAGE TO AMERICAN COASTERS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

It is understood that President Harding has informed the Senate Republican leaders that he is opposed to early action on Senator Borah's bill restoring free tolls to American coasters using the Panama Canal. President Harding's decision is believed to be attributable to a desire to avoid international disputes likely to prejudice the result of the forthcoming conference. It is also believed that President Harding prefers settlement of the tolls question by means of diplomatic negotiation rather than legislation. Nevertheless, it is considered that Senator Borah is disposed to press the bill.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2.9 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2.9 1/8

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

A MISSING ARMY!

Judging by trade reports the issue between Kwangtung and Kwangsi is regarded as settled. Trade is resuming on the West River, good general cargoes being forthcoming for the steamers, and passenger travel normal again. The latest news is that Kwelling, though on the point of being captured, is not yet taken. Nor is Nanning occupied yet. In this connection we have to record the mysterious disappearance of an army, which, according to the Canton papers, has actually occupied Nanning. It is not there yet, and cannot at present be located. It fought a fierce battle at Tongyuen, and a smaller engagement at Kweiping, since when it has not been heard of. It has apparently got mislaid.

OUR PRISONS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Interesting information is contained in the report of the Superintendent of prisons for the year 1920. The number of prisoners received into prison during the year and the corresponding number for the year 1919 were as follows:—

	1920.	1919.
Convicted by Ordinary Courts	4,254	4,336
Convicted by Court Martial	9	12
Supreme Court, for China and Korea	2	5
Debtors	67	51
On remand or in default of finding surety	821	808
Total	5,153	5,212

There was a decrease of 59 on the total number of admissions as compared with the year 1919. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 1,179 against 1,048 for the previous year. Altogether 165 juveniles were admitted during the year. In 58 cases corporal punishment was awarded. All these juveniles, in addition to whipping, received sentences varying from 48 hours detention to 12 months hard labour. The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 14.1 as compared with 12.7 for 1919.

There were 125 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories against 153 for the previous year (98 in 1918).

There were 750 punishments awarded for breaches of prison discipline as compared with 723 for the preceding year. Corporal punishment was inflicted in one case for a prison offence.

One hundred and seventy-four (174) prisoners were whipped by order of Courts.

There was no escape or attempt to escape.

There were 20 deaths (11 natural causes and 9 executions).

Long sentence prisoners of good conduct are employed at industrial labour.

7,006,540 forms were printed and issued to various Government Departments and 32,880 books bound and repaired.

The buildings are in good repair. The conduct of both the European and Indian Staff has been very good.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good condition and the water supply adequate.

A Branch Prison was opened at Lai Chi Kok on March 17, 1920. The daily average at this prison was 126. A Hall at Lai Chi Kok has been set apart for juvenile offenders.

Major C. Wilson, O.B.E. acted as Assistant Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Franks on leave, from March 26 to December, 30, 1920.

The Department was separated from the Police Department and Mr. J. W. Franks appointed Superintendent of Prisons, as from the 31st December, 1920.

The increase in expenditure is due to (A) general increase in salaries; (B) increase in staff (C) opening of Lai Chi Kok (D) increase in prices.

The rules laid down for the Government at the prisons have been complied with.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NEW FANCY TIES.

We have just received new ranges of Fancy Silk Open end Ties, of which we give below a few numbers.

Very smart light Plaid Effects in Soft Ribbed Silk Ties, Light or Dark Grounds - - \$3.00 each

Fancy Coloured Diagonal Striped Ties on Dark Grounds. Newest & pleasing colourings - \$3.50 each

Fancy Figured Foulard Silk Ties in the very largest assortment ever shown in the Colony. A really suitable hot weather Tie - - \$3.00 each

These are only three numbers of a very large selection of Ties now being shown by:—

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd. Men's Wear Specialists.
15 Des Vaux Rd. Tel. 28.

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THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF

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BROKEN-PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND
SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Or from

The Gladale & Terramia Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

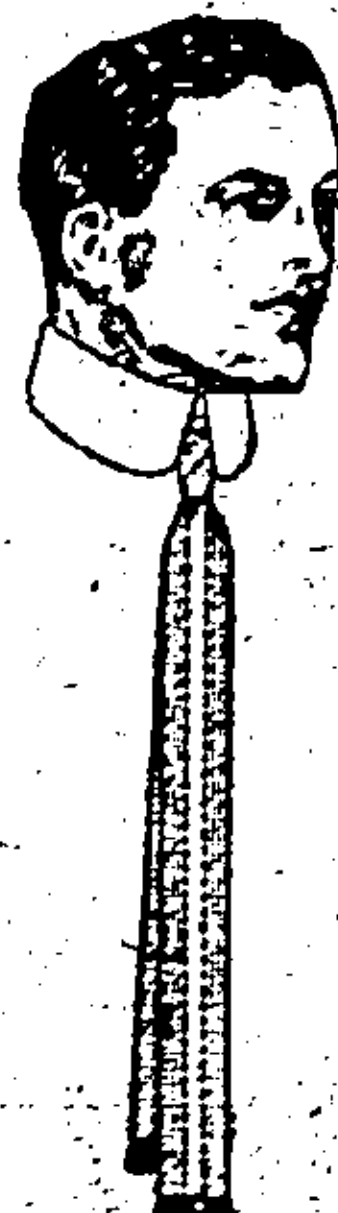
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THE NEWEST
OF
THE NEW.

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS

BOLS GENEVA & BOLS DRY GIN.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

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CASH
SALENOW PROCEEDING FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFER

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS
OXFORDS \$8.50 PAIR.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Vaux Road Central.

DEATH.

BRAND—At Kulang, on Sunday, July 31, 1921, from pneumonia, Mildred, the beloved wife of H. S. Brand, of Foochow.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1921.

A TOUCHY AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. A. J. Oakley of 76 Siza Road, Shanghai, contributes a tirade to the *North China Daily News*, denouncing what he supposes to be the views of a taipan which the *China Mail* published a fortnight ago. The Shanghai paper has republished our special article, which discussed and doubted the possibility of big business between Australia and China. Mr. Oakley has managed completely to misunderstand our taipan's views, and in an entirely unnecessary defence of Australia, its men and its products, has displayed what we trust is not a typically Australian lack of reason. Better than columns of description to show just how Mr. Oakley has jumped to wrong conclusions, and retorted with more heat than sense, let us quote together a passage from our article and Mr. Oakley's comment on it.

The Hongkong taipan who gave us the benefit of his views (and who, we can guarantee, has no prejudice against Australia or Australians) remarked in the course of his observations on local demand:

"Butter and cheese, two of Australia's principle products, are looked upon by the ordinary Chinese with repugnance."

That innocent remark, which does not refer to Australian butter and

cheese only but to all butter and cheese, evoked this needlessly angry rejoinder:

"Now one comes to 'A Taipans' prejudice to anything Australian, when he speaks about Australian butter and cheese being looked upon by the ordinary Chinese with repugnance. This clearly shows his unfriendliness to Australia. I do not know whether 'A Taipans' is British, but I presume he is, and if he knows anything about England, I think he will find that Australia does a large export trade in butter with Great Britain, and the many friends I have met in England speak very highly of Australian butter as regards quality. What a 'Taipan' means by his term 'the ordinary Chinese' I do not know, and if canned fruits are so expensive as to prevent even foreigners buying this luxury, I fail to see how the 'ordinary Chinese' as I know them could buy Australian butter and be judges of the quality. I am afraid 'A Taipans' doesn't know real butter, or he would never make such a ridiculous statement."

If that "clearly shows" to Mr. Oakley that the Hongkong taipan had "unfriendliness to Australia," the sooner Mr. Oakley consults a brain specialist the better for himself. He must be mentally failing to see any unfriendliness to Australia in the casual mention of a well-known Chinese aversion—an aversion, by the way, not shared by analysts, if domestic animals may be trusted.

Our Taipans, quoting from Australian offers then in his hands, merely observed that he did not think Australian hopes of a big export trade to China would be realized, so far as their "asparagus, butter, bottled fruit, coffee, cocoa, custard powder, cheese, rich block cake, canned fruits and vegetables, eucalyptus extract, jams, jellies, and pickles" are concerned. He did not and does not deny that these things are very good; he admits their

excellence; all he says is that in his opinion the Chinese demand for them will not be good. He may be right or wrong as to that; he is certainly not as "ignorant" as Mr. Oakley considers him. Indeed, "if any ignorance is observable in the premises it is in Mr. Oakley's incomprehensible outburst. If we read his letter aright, he has not even the provocation of fearing that his own business may be hurt by such observations, for in the following passage he seems to say he is pushing other than Australian products:

"As for the demand being small in China for edible lines, such as canned fruits, vegetables, custard powder, jams, jellies, etc., again 'Taipan' shows his ignorance of China's requirements. Does he think it is only the foreign community who purchase this class of goods? No. 'Taipan,' I carry these lines myself, and should know at least something about this business in China. I admit my lines are what you call British, but I think Australians are also British, at least the Union Jack flies there, and furthermore Australian tinned fruits, jams, etc., are equal, if not better than most lines sold in this market."

His syntax is as disordered, you will observe, as are his sentiments. It is not easy to disentangle his intention from his verbiage; but we surmise on the letter as a whole that Mr. Oakley did not read "Taipan's" article right through, jumped to the conclusion that it was an anti-Australian contribution, and straightway flew off the handle. He accuses the Hongkong taipan of "trying to injure Australian business," and in various ways misquotes and mistakes him. He certainly overlooks very important points in the original article, such as that referring to Australian imports and tariffs, which these Australians desirous of establishing a considerable foreign trade will do well to study. As we were responsible for the publication of the original article, we are obliged to take notice of this stupid and uncalled-for attack on it, although we imagine that most Australians would advise us it was not worthy of notice. If Mr. Oakley had not in his extraordinary letter announced himself a business man, we should have guessed him to be, from his letter, a schoolboy who had run away before completing his education.

HAROUN AL RASCHID
REPORTS.LITTLE THINGS THAT WANT
SEEING TO.

At the northern end of Choo Loong street (between A Tack's and Ah Nam's) there is a hole, which gives the frequent handcart men a lot of trouble, at the same time blocking the traffic. The P.W.D. could easily fill it up some spare evening.

On the postal delivery staff there is a postman who, when he is tired, marks the letters of Hongkong's most notorious journalists' addresses "unknown," and sends 'em back to the sender. But the Postmaster is already attending to him.

On the hill above Shaukiwan (round the island road) there is a water works enclosure, and a notice board warning of big penalties for pollution by animals. Yet the gentleman (or one of the gentlemen) who has the key, has a promising lot of chickens inside.

At Causeway Bay there is a very handsome and expensive "shelter," plainly labelled over the doorway as for first-class passengers on the trams. Yet of late weeks it has been used as a parliament by conductors and/or drivers, who do not get up to let waiting passengers sit down, but stare and grin impudently at them. On Saturday there were as many as ten all sitting in that shelter, and jabbering away like a Congress of Barbers.

There is reason to believe that the Police have warned newspaper sellers against selling on Sundays, threatening to withdraw the licences of those who do. As it is several days since we addressed enquiries to the C.S.P. on this matter, and we have not yet been favoured with a reply, we will give him till next week, and then tell the world all about the extraordinary arbitrariness of the blooming bureaucrats who etc., etc.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

NEXT SATURDAY'S GAME.

The Hongkong baseball team will present a very much changed line-up on Saturday in their game with the Chidoi team, as Scott is still on the sick list and Lake will probably be out of the game on account of an injured ankle.

The Japanese claim their team has defeated everything of their class in the Colony but the locals are pinning their faith on Pao, who will twirl.

The game will be played on the Hongkong Football Club field at Happy Valley and will be called at four o'clock.

SPECIAL CABLE.

BEFORE EXECUTION.

MURDERER EXPRESSES
CONTRITION.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI August 4.

The Cingalese, K. Peter, before execution yesterday expressed contrition. Mr. Garstin, the British Acting Consul, and the Deputy Governor of the Jail, Mr. King, a magistrate, Dr. Gauntlett, a Roman Catholic priest, and jail warders were present. An inquest was subsequently held.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case of cerebro spinal fever, Chinese, was notified yesterday.

A new motor trolley along the Kowloon railway is attracting considerable attention. It is said it can run at the rate of about 40 to 50 miles an hour.

Twenty million dollars worth of opium was sold in the F.M.S. during 1920 as against seventeen millions worth in 1919. The price was, of course, increased.

While the accountant of a Chinese shop in Des Vaux Road Central was absent yesterday afternoon \$742 in notes was stolen from the drawer of his desk which he had forgotten to lock.

Students and friends of the International Correspondence Schools will be interested to know that Mr. J. E. Ollerton who held an exhibition of students' work at the Old Post Office in Pedder St. in 1915 arrived a few days ago on the "Silver State" from Shanghai and will act here in the capacity of Hongkong agent. Mr. Ollerton served in France and elsewhere during the war as lieutenant in the British Army.

"Strictly Confidential" is a good horse, but he has not won all the events for which he entered. When the Governor of Hongkong sent home a petition in favour of constitutional reform, he refused to give any information as to "Strictly Confidential's" form, says the *Singapore Free Press* "Topicist." The Secretary of State had no hesitation in telling the Commons that the trainer of the horse thought there was no demand for him. If there is to be any appeal at all from the Crown Colonies to the Secretary of State, surely one side ought not to be excluded from the Court?

His many friends in the Straits and in Hongkong will regret to hear of his death which took place in the General Hospital, of Mr. G. N. Olsson, says the *Financ Gazette*. The deceased, who had been planting in Perlis for some years, entered the hospital a few days ago suffering from an acute attack of fever, and his sudden end will come as a surprise to his large circle of friends. Mr. G. N. Olsson was 44 years of age, a native of Sweden, and had travelled much in his time. Before coming to the Straits he was in the service of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs for about seventeen years, most of that time being spent at Kowloon.

Commenting on the Hongkong Rents Ordinance, the *Singapore Free Press* observes—"But plainly any such measure as that of Hongkong or of our rent board ordinance, must only be regarded as a temporary measure in a time of peculiar difficulty and emergency. Such measures do not add a single cubicle to the housing capacity of the town, but they are a temporary palliative—an unwelcome necessity—the real remedies being land development schemes wherein the Government itself shall be careful to avoid rack-renting for the land, but shall provide many new sites at a reasonable price, the provision of streets and facilities for the new habitations, in the shape of water and gas and drainage, so that building on a large scale shall be encouraged. But, of course, in the long run, any interference with the 'freedom of trade' in houses must tend to discourage capital from going into that business."

A remand was sought this morning by Mr. H. K. Woo on behalf of a Wanchai Chinese charged with having in his possession 74 forged Government opium labels, and 420 dutiable cigarettes. Magistrate Orme fixed the hearing of the case for Tuesday next at noon, allowing bail in the sum of \$500. Mr. Woo also mentioned the case in which the Wai Yee as, Company were last week remanded on a charge of having allowed their ship, the "Shuncheong," to be used for the transportation of illicit opium. Revenue Officers searched the vessel on her arrival from upriver and seized 110 tins of prepared non-Government opium. Mr. Woo said that the ship has not yet returned from her last trip. She would most probably be in by next Wednesday, and he asked that the case be provisionally remanded until then. The application was granted.

OPIUM ON STEAMER.

SUMMONS AGAINST JARDINES
DISMISSED."NOT SATISFACTORILY PROVED
EITHER WAY."

That the case had not been satisfactorily proved either way, was the substance of Magistrate Orme's finding yesterday afternoon, in the case in which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., were summoned, at the instance of Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Import and Export, for having allowed the s.s. "Kumsang" to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Revenue officers, acting on information received, paid out the anchor chain weighing some 30 tons, and found 40 bags of raw opium in the bottom of the chain locker. The port cable was also paid out, and more illicit opium was found. The prosecution maintain that as it was impossible for the opium to be concealed in the chain locker without fully paying out the chain, and as such procedure required steam, the smuggling must come under the cognizance of the ship's officers, thus making the Company clearly liable.

The case for the defence (conducted by Mr. A. H. Crew) was that the chain had never been fully paid out since January when the ship was undergoing overhaul in dock. Mr. Crew's contention was that the opium was concealed in the chain locker in January, the smugglers not knowing that it would be impossible to take out the drug again. When they discovered their mistake, they gave the information in order to earn the reward money and thus recover part of their loss.

Mr. Taylor, in charge of the opium farm, however, said that the drug was Indian and Singapore opium. Besides, it was quite fresh, which showed that it had only recently been stowed away. His experience had been that after keeping for six months, opium became quite dry. After much argument, and evidence had been heard in support of both theories, it was suggested that the informer might throw some light on the matter, and the case was adjourned in order that this witness might be called.

When the case came before the Court again yesterday afternoon, Mr. Smith announced that he had been unable to find the actual informer, but he had got it second hand that it was not necessary to take the chain up to get underneath the chain locker. If he were permitted to recall Revenue Officer Ward, that witness would say that he got down there before the chain had been paid out.

The Magistrate: Revenue Officer Ward said at first he could not do so. Mr. Smith said it seemed such an elaborate hiding place that, although the Magistrate must convict under the Section (he submitted), the European officers were to some extent exonerated. Mr. Smith added that he was now inclined to take the view that the cable was not moved.

Mr. Crew then called Mr. George Gray, ex-second officer of the "Kumsang," who said it would be impossible to get down between the chain and the sides of the chain without the officers knowing it. Mr. Harold Meek, the present second officer, gave similar evidence. He said that the chain would not go into the chain locker, unless it was closely stowed.

Mr. Claud Hassell, cadet on the ship, said he was in the chain locker after the overhaul to see that the chains were properly stowed.

Mr. Smith: I think it is quite incredible that the opium was put on board in dock, in Hongkong, last January, as suggested.

The Magistrate: Unfortunately we are a little in the dark. I relied on Mr. Smith's getting something from the informer. Evidence has been given with great multiplicity that the chain would fill the locker and would prevent the passage of anybody, but now Mr. Smith suggests recalling the first witness to contradict what he said before, I do not feel inclined to consent to it. As the evidence stands it does not seem I can reasonably convict. It simply amounts to the issue not being proved by the Crown. On the evidence I do not think I can possibly find that the crew or servants of the company can have access to the place where the opium was found.

Mr. Smith: It will be cleared up if we could have more evidence from Revenue Officer Ward, but of course I should have got that out in the first instance.

Mr. Crew: The position of any defendant is difficult if the prosecution's witnesses are allowed to eat their own words.

The Magistrate: I think as the case stands it will have to be left in its present unsatisfactory position and remain unproved as to how the opium got there. I shall find that on the evidence the defendants are exonerated, adding that I do not think it had been satisfactorily proved either way.

The summons was dismissed.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy cures all ailments of the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SOME SORDID FACTS.

The report of the secretary for Chinese affairs, Mr. S. B. C. Ross for the year 1920 states:—

REVENUE.

The revenue derived from all sources during the year was \$18,007, less than that for 1919 by \$3,423. The decrease was due to the smaller issue of Chinese Boarding House Licences and Passage Broker's Licences and to less Registration of Societies.

There were two items which showed increases, viz., Marriage Licences, and Certificates to Chinese entering the United States of America.

The total expenditure was \$37,716 as compared with \$52,631 in 1919 and fell short of the estimate by \$120. The increase as compared with 1919 was due to the introduction of the new scheme of salaries.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

3. The number of persons detained under warrant and sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk during the year was 85 as compared with 167 in 1919; The number of women whose detention was found unnecessary and who were allowed to leave after investigation was 56 or 65.8%, as compared with 81 or 48.5% in 1919; 14 were sent to their native places; 3 married and 2 were sent to Charitable institutions in China; while 9 cases were still under consideration on December 31.

4. Three names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves annually, half-yearly or quarterly to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution. The names of three girls were struck off the list; one of them was married and the other two were sent back to their relatives. The number of names on the list on December 31 was 13.

The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 80, of whom 38 were found, as compared with 84 and 38 in 1919. The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 103, of whom 24 were found, as compared with 42 out of 117 in 1919.

EMIGRATION.

The number of female and minor passengers examined and allowed to proceed abroad was 20,690 (women 13,002, girls 1,734, and boys 5,954) as compared with 8,550 in 1919.

During the year one ship carrying women and children left for South Africa and three for Mauritius.

Emigrants to Bangkok are not brought to this office for examination.

The record of the occupations of the female emigrants over 16 years of age shows that out of a total of 13,002, 4,286 were going to join relatives, 2,839 with relatives, or husbands, 732 as tailors, 1,193 as prostitutes, 2,833 as maidservants or nurses, 633 as cooks, 366 to work in tin mines or on plantations. There were also 1 teacher, 4 actresses, 54 hairdressers, 5 nuns and 1 repatriated by Government.

Five out of the total number of women were detained for enquiries as against 44 in 1919. Of these two were restored to their relatives, one was sent to her native place, one to a convent, and one sent to a convent.

Repatriation of Women and Girls.

(a) From Singapore.—36 prostitutes who went to Singapore were sent back on the ground that they were too young to practise prostitution. They were all seen off to their destinations.

16 prostitutes were sent back from Singapore at their own request.

Four applications were received for the recovery of women who had emigrated to Singapore. Two were found to be based on false information; the others were applications for the recovery of girls who had emigrated as prostitutes. Both these latter were recovered and handed back to their relatives.

Six girls were repatriated from Singapore in connection with "trafficking" cases. Of these girls one was given in adoption as a daughter to a family in Hongkong, and the others were sent away to their homes in the country.

Four women were repatriated by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Singapore, because on various grounds they were unable to make a living in the country.

(b) From Penang.—Five prostitutes were repatriated from Penang on the ground that they were too young to practise prostitution there.

One prostitute found in Penang in a destitute condition was repatriated to China.

One woman whose husband was killed in a motor car accident was repatriated.

(c) From Bangkok.—Three women who had emigrated to Bangkok,

were enticed to proceed to the Straits, and there forced to become prostitutes. They were recovered and repatriated by the Straits Government.

(d) From Java.—One woman who was unable to earn her living in Java was repatriated and arrangements were made by this office to have her returned to her native place.

(e) British North Borneo.—A woman was repatriated from Jesselton, because in the opinion of the Chinese Consul and the Chinese Community she was undesirable. As all efforts to trace through the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk the whereabouts of her relatives failed she was allowed to proceed to her home unaccompanied.

Prosecutions under the Women and

Girls' Protection Ordinance under-

taken by this office numbered 12

with 10 convictions as compared with

7 cases and 3 convictions in 1919.

(ii.)—MALE EMIGRATION. (ASSISTED).

11.—(a) The Assisted Emigration

to Banca continued throughout the

year, and the figures show an increase

on those of 1919.

(b) The Billiton Emigration

ceased entirely after the month of

July, and the figures show a considerable

reduction on those of 1919.

(c) There was a great increase in

the emigration to the petroleum

depot at Balikpapan, the men passed

including both artisans and unskilled

labourers.

12. The assisted emigration to

British North Borneo was continuous

throughout the year and also showed

an increase as compared with 1919.

13. The year 1920 has seen a

considerable extension of assisted

emigration.

(a) Christmas Island (via Singa-

pore).—Several small parties have

been sent there to work for the

Christmas Island Phosphate Company.

An early difficulty over the terms of

repatriation was satisfactorily ad-

justed through the good offices of

the Singapore Government.

(b) Nauru, Western Samoa and

Ocean Island.—An application from

the New Zealand Government as

mandatory power to ship assisted

emigrants to these territories to

work for the Pacific Phosphate Com-

pany led to several batches leaving

the Colony in Spring of the year.

A noteworthy feature of this Emi-

gration is the extremely favourable

terms granted to the labourer.

An effort to induce the labourers

to take their wives met with little or

no response.

(c) British Solomon Islands.—A

few carpenters were recruited to

work in these territories for Messrs.

Lever's Pacific Plantations Ltd.

(d) Makatea.—An application

from the (French) Government of

Tahiti for Chinese assisted labourers

to work for the Compagnie Francaise

des Phosphates de L'Oceanie was

approved. One shipment left in the

month of May.

The whole of this South Sea Island

emigration has been carried out

through the agency of Messrs. Gibb,

Livingston & Co., to whom is due

an acknowledgment of their courtesy

and readiness to meet the require-

ments of the Asiatic Emigration

Ordinance.

(e) Deli, Sumatra.—As the result

of an application from the Deli

Planters' Association arrangements

have been made for a regular flow

of assisted labour to this port. This

emigration which, until his regret-

table decease, was managed by Mr.

Van Yzeren, promises in every way

to uphold the good traditions of

assisted emigration to the Dutch

East Indies. The men are recruited

from the Hoklo districts round

Swatow, and efforts have been made,

with considerable success, to induce

wives to follow their husbands abroad.

The first shipment for Deli left in the

late autumn.

Owing to the scarcity of direct

ships from Hongkong to Deli, these

men are sometimes sent in British

ships as far as Singapore, where,

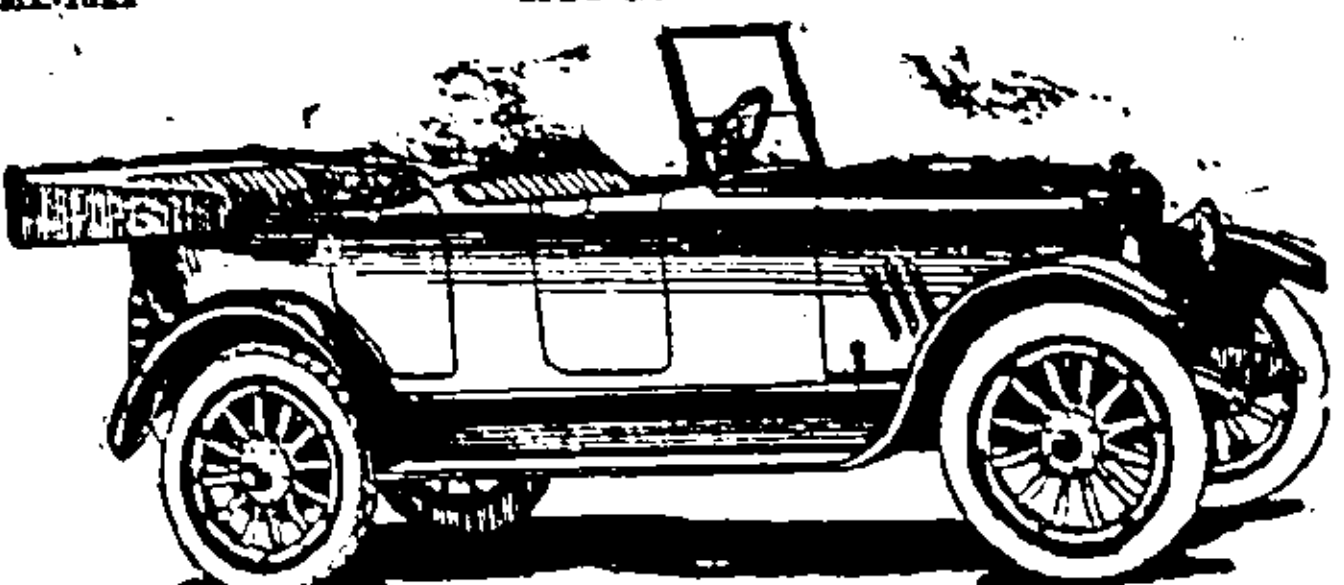
arrangements have been made for

their transshipment.

(f) Cuba.—The relaxation of the

restriction on Chinese immigration

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WEST POINT ROAD, 1348
WORK SHOP 2530

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL.

WILTS OFFICERS DEBTS.

TWO DISHONOURD CHECKES.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

There was another general court martial at Victoria Barracks this morning. The accused to-day was 2nd Lieut. D. P. Hannam of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment who pleaded guilty to four charges of disobedience, absence without leave, and "scandalous conduct unbecoming in an officer and a gentleman" in that he presented cheques well knowing that he had not sufficient funds in the bank to meet them.

The court was constituted as follows:—President, Col. Clement Smith, 22nd Punjabis; members: Major H. M. Edwards, D.S.O., R.E.; Major W. S. Downing, R.G.A.; Major Bagnall, D.S.O., R.G.A.; Capt. Leslie Smith, 22nd Punjabis; Judge Advocate: Major Hickling, D.S.O., Prosecutor: Captain E. L. Betts.

Lieut. Hannam was charged with having disobeyed the lawful command of a superior officer in that at Hongkong, having been ordered on April 29 to use no clubs whatsoever until he had reported himself out of debt, he was found in the Victoria Recreation Club on May 30. He was charged also with having been absent without leave from July 11 until he was apprehended on July 18. That he behaved in a scandalous manner unbecoming in an officer and a gentleman was alleged against him in that he gave Major Culver a cheque for \$256, in settlement of his mess account, and the Kowloon Cricket a cheque for \$90 well knowing that he had not sufficient funds in the bank to meet the cheques and having no reasonable grounds to suppose that they would be honoured.

In connection with the cheque paid to the K.C.C. it was alleged that he owed the Club \$72.21 and received \$17.79 in exchange.

The accused, who wore the 1914-15 General Service and Victory ribbons and displayed two wound bars on his tunic sleeve, was unrepresented by counsel. After he had intimated his intention of pleading guilty to the charges he was asked by the Judge Advocate whether he understood that in that case he would not be permitted to furnish any evidence except as to character and that the Court was bound to find him guilty. Lieut. Hannam replied that he did.

Evidence was then taken, Capt. A. H. Bleckly, adjutant of the Wiltshire Regiment, being the first witness called. Captain Bleckly said that on April 29, owing to previous misdemeanours of the accused, acting under the Commanding Officer's instructions, he gave Lieut. Hannam a written order that he was not to use any clubs whatsoever until he could report himself out of debt. On July 11 the accused's company commander reported him absent without leave and on July 18 witness sent pickets into the town to look for Lieut. Hannam. The accused was found and placed under close arrest.

Lieut. J. M. Dodginton of the Wiltshire Regiment deposed that on May 30, he and Lieut. Samut were ordered to find the accused. They discovered him at 9.45 a.m. in the Victoria Recreation Club and witness put him under arrest. Witness was present on June 29, when the General Officer Commanding told the accused that he intended to hold his allowances for June and his pay for July under suspension.

Corroborative evidence was tendered by Lieut. A. J. S. mut of the Wiltshire Regiment who said that when he and Lieut. Dodginton found the accused the latter was asleep on the verandah of the V.R.C. and was wearing mufti. Major R. B. Carvel, the accused's company commander, said that Lieut. Hannam was absent without leave on July 11 and remained so until July 18 when he was arrested. On June 10 the accused gave him a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$256 in payment of his mess bill. On the following day the bank returned the cheque with an intimation that there were not sufficient funds to meet it.

Mr. N. E. Stevens, hon. secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, told the Court that the accused's unpaid cheques at the Club amounted to \$72.21. On July 14 the shroff informed witness that the cheques had been paid by the accused with a cheque for \$90 and on the next day the bank sent back the cheque marked "refer to drawer." On the following week witness wrote to the C.O. of the Wiltshire Regiment on the subject.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Male and female soprano voices are needed for the St. John's Cathedral Choir, according to an advertisement in this issue.

Having collected bills amounting to \$32.91, a Poyan Street shop fohi failed to return. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, and watch is being kept at the wharves and railway stations.

While a travelling trader was having a bath in the kitchen of a Wanchai flat yesterday, his coat containing a cheque for \$170 drawn on the Hop Hing Bank of Fachau, was stolen from his cubicle.

The management of the World Theatre has been requested by patrons to screen the wonderful film "Woman and the Law." This film will therefore be shown again on Sunday at 9.15 p.m. for the last time.

The body of little Harry Bolderson, who was drowned in the harbour through accidentally falling overboard from the Stonecutters bathing beach launch "Feehu," on Tuesday evening, has been recovered.

The noise of a falling firewood chopper outside their quarters aroused the servants of St. John's Cathedral at last night. Opening the door they saw a man running away. Their cries of "thief" attracted the attention of the Cathedral watchman who chased and caught the man, who had often been seen by one of the servants loitering in the vicinity of the Cathedral.

The Chinese detective stationed at the Yaumatei Police Station, who was last week remanded on a charge of having accepted a bribe of \$20 to "influence his conduct while in the execution of his duty as a public servant," failed to appear at the Magistrate's when the case was called yesterday. His bail in the sum of \$200 was estreated, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A Shantung man and two natives of Tientsin, were this morning brought before Magistrate Orme on a charge of having demanded \$400 with menaces from a Cantonese living in West Point. Inspector Appleton asked for permission to withdraw the charge explaining that the complainant and his witnesses had disappeared since the accused's arrest. Guild matters are believed to be at the bottom of the trouble.

At a later stage the club shroff gave corroborative evidence and deposed to having handed Lieut. Hannam \$17.79 in cash in exchange for the cheque.

A copy of the accused's banking account for June and July was produced to the Court by Mr. A. M. C. Wallace, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff. The witness said that on June 10 the account was in credit to the extent of \$132.33 and on July 15 there was a debit balance of \$50.27.

In reply to questions put to him by Captain Leslie Smith, through the President, Mr. Wallace said that the accused had previously overdrawn his account, this practice being allowed by the Bank to a certain extent as long as there were certain sums coming regularly into the account. Captain Leslie Smith observed that if the bank had previously honoured cheques when the account was overdrawn there might be some excuse for the accused.

The last witness was Private F. Paginton who said that he was ordered on July 18 to patrol the town in search of Lieut. Hannam. He found the accused at about 12.20 p.m. near Wiseman's Cafe and escorted him back to barracks where he handed him over to Major Rapson. At the direction of the Court the Prosecutor produced and read out Lieut. Hannam's record of service. This disclosed that he was with the B.E.F. in France from September 1915 to November 1915 when he joined the Mediterranean Force in Salonika serving there until May 1916. From July 1916 to August 1916, March 1917 to March 1918, and November 1918 to March 1919 he served again with the B.E.F. in France. He was not entitled to any pension.

The accused declined either to address the Court, call evidence as to character or to make any statement in mitigation of punishment and the Court then closed to consider its sentence which will be promulgated in due course.

PRESIDENT SUN YAT-SEN AND KWANGSI.

INAUGURATION OF NEW REGIME.

The following items are from the Information Bureau, at Canton: The destruction of the Tuchunate in Kwangsi by the force of President Sun Yat-sen's Government has been quickly followed by the appointment of Dr. Ma Chun-wu, a distinguished son of Kwangsi, as Governor of the province. The appointment marks the inauguration of the new regime which President Sun promised would be introduced directly the province was freed from the petty despotism of Lu Yung-ting, the last Peking warlord in the South-West.

THE BETTER WAY. In ordinary circumstances, there is no special merit in redeeming a pledged word. But it is permissible to point out that the circumstances in which President Sun is now fulfilling his promise to the people of Kwangsi are unusual, and one less strong in purpose might conceivably succumb to the very human temptation of allowing the Cantonese—he himself being a Cantonese—to do to the Kwangsi-ites what the latter under Lu Yung-ting have lately done to the former. There is, of course, no possibility of such an unwise course being taken. President Sun and the group of workers with him have set themselves to the creation of a ruling system in China which, from Canton as a provisional centre, shall pass on to the Nation the fruits and gifts of good government—peace, liberty and progress.

TRANSLATOR OF DARWIN. The appointment of Dr. Ma Chun-wu is a guarantee that the system in operation in Kwangtung will be extended to his native province. He is a European-trained Chinese who has a command of the cultural resources of England, France and Germany. A scientist and a scholar, he is of that rare type which combines great gifts of learning with the temper and methods of the man of science. For the new Governor is a German-trained chemist; and he is the Chinese translator of the greatest work of the Nineteenth Century, the "Origin of Species" by the Englishman, Charles Darwin. He has also translated John Stuart Mill's political treatise on "Liberty," Rousseau's epoch-making "Contrat Social," Ernst Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" and other important foreign works, dealing with some of the searching questions suggested by modern science and the economics of capitalism.

ABOLITION OF TUCHUNATE. As in Kwangtung so in Kwangsi, there will be no military governor or tuchun, and no licensed gambling nor any of those sinister measures for the raising of money which Lu Yung-ting practised here, in Kwangtung, and in Kwangsi. Soon after Dr. Ma Chun-wu's installation in Nanning, a municipality will be inaugurated in the capital of the province, to be followed by District self-government of the model of the system now obtaining in Kwangtung and a general scheme of compulsory education whereby every child of school age shall receive at least an elementary education in a Government school.

A RAILWAY SYSTEM. In this connection it may be of interest to mention that President Sun's Government has under consideration the question of linking up, by railways, the two frontier provinces included in the South-West Federation, which is now a reality in name and in fact since the fall of Nanning. It is intended to construct a great trunk-line from Canton to Chungking in Sichuan and another from Canton to Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan. The most difficult section of the latter line has been surveyed, i.e. the section from Yunnan to Kwangsi, the rest of the line following level ground. Besides the construction of these trunk routes, there is good reason to hope that the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway will soon be taken in hand.

CANTON AND HONGKONG. The construction and operation of these three trunk roads will, it is expected, transform Canton and make it one of the greatest trading centres in the world. The Canton-Chungking railway, for instance, will tap the biggest and richest province of China with an area as large as Germany and a population equal to the combined population of France and England, and resources that are truly continental in scale. And it may be noted that for the present and for many years to come, Hongkong must be the ocean port of Canton.

They are sturdy fighters in Hongkong for constitutional reform, observes the Singapore Free Press. Another petition has been prepared for presentation to the House of Commons, in which "all that your petitioners claim is the customary right of citizens to manage their purely local affairs and to control the raising of taxes and the outlay of expenditure." There's the rub. The public is no doubt willing to control the raising of taxes, but can they control, in these times, the outlay of expenditure. The electorate suggested includes in Class 2 (11) representatives of the press, who are exempt from jury service in Hongkong, where many professions are exempted that service.

MUI TSAI IN MALAYA.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED.

SALE FOR ANY PURPOSE ILLEGAL.

The Federated Malay States Legal Adviser introduced at the Federal Council, a Bill to amend the Penal Code and Evidence Enactments, and also a Bill entitled the "Children Enactment," these being taken together as dealing with the same subject. The former struck a blow at the "mui tsai" system which was sufficiently well-known not to need explanation. He explained the present provisions of laws dealing with the subject, pointing out that they did not prohibit the sale of a boy or a girl over ten years of age so long as the sale was not for an illegal or immoral purpose. This Bill was intended to make the sale of a human being for any purpose whatever an offence. With regard to the Children Bill, the cruel treatment of children in this country was not perhaps specially noticeable, but cases had occurred, and the law was not strong enough to afford all the protection necessary. He emphasised that it was not pretended that neither of these Bills was incapable of improvement in detail, and said it was the intention of Government, if they passed the first reading to refer them both to a Select Committee of the Council. A report had been received from that committee.

Mr. Choo Kia Peng agreed that it was advisable to postpone the second reading to give the Chinese community an opportunity of looking closer into the matter. Ill-treatment, he thought, was not so conspicuous in Malaya as for instance in Hongkong. Mr. Kenion held that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs wrote very strongly against the first Bill, and he questioned the unanimity of the Chinese Advisory Boards, altogether, he did not think the Government had very strong grounds for its introduction. The practice of the sale of children, he held, was chiefly practised by people who really had not got any money to keep their children, and was usually for the benefit of the children themselves.

The Chief Secretary deprecated any suggestion that the Bill had anything whatever to do with adoption. There was no suggestion whatever of doing anything that interfered with adoption, and that was clearly stated in the Bill itself. The aim and object of the Bill was to provide what was thought to be a deficiency in their present law, and that was that it was at present possible in this country to sell a human being. That they considered should not be the law. They did not propose to go any further with the Bill but to submit it to a Select Committee, together with the other Bill which must really be read with it.

Both Bills were referred to a Select Committee.

SEARCH FOR LOVER.

YOUNG WOMAN'S FRUITLESS QUEST.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

"Don't ask me too many questions. I was disappointed and very much upset," said an unmarried Japanese woman to Magistrate Orme this morning in answer to a charge of having attempted to commit suicide. Inspector Blackman said that early this morning the accused engaged a motor boat at Arsenal Street and gave instructions to make for a Japanese steamer in midstream. When the motor boat was going full speed, she jumped into the sea. A youth employed on the motor boat promptly jumped in and rescued her. At the station she said that she had been only 20 days in Hongkong. She came to look for her lover. He was nowhere to be found, and becoming desperate, she determined to end her life.

The Magistrate referred the accused to the Japanese Consul with a view to her repatriation.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

MALE and Female Soprano Voices Urgently Needed for the Cathedral Choir. Will those willing to join kindly communicate with Mr. T. P. M. BEVAN, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., or apply to him in person at the Cathedral any TUESDAY or THURSDAY, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Offers will be gratefully received. Hongkong, August 3, 1921.

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN—25, MARRIED, ACCOUNTANT, but a live all-round man, with ability for organisation, desires position. Has experience in Hotel Management. Apply Box 1311, c/o "China Mail."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

STUDENTS and FRIENDS of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, will be interested to know that Mr. J. E. OLLESTON, who held an Exhibition of Student's Work, at the Old Post Office in Pedder Street, about 1915, arrived a few days ago on the "Silver State" from Shanghai and will act here in the capacity of Hongkong Agent. Mr. OLLESTON, served in France and elsewhere during the war as Lieutenant in the British Army.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Po Pang, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of title.	Boundary No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres, Roods and Perches.		
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.	
1		Kowloon Inland Lot No. 102, South-west of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 101, Victoria Road.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	6,000	6	150

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of title.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres, Roods and Perches.	Annual Rent.	
			n.	s.	E.	w.			
1.	2.	3.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	4.	5.	
Inland Lot No. 2365.		Along the New Road from Bowen Road to Whangārei (S.P.).	As	per sale plan				about 12.50	170

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Bank Holiday Excursion 1st August s.s. "SOI AN" leaves Hongkong at 9 a.m. and returns from Macao at 4 p.m.

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AFRICA MARU (Omit, Dairen)Tuesday, 23rd August.

HAWAII MARUSaturday, 3rd Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

HAYRE MARUSunday, 14th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

BURMA MARUMonday, 3rd October.

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CAKAO via SWATOW and AMOYSunday, 7th August.

BUSHU MARUThursday, 11th August.

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"ATREUS"Via Suez Canal29th August.

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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO RAIL

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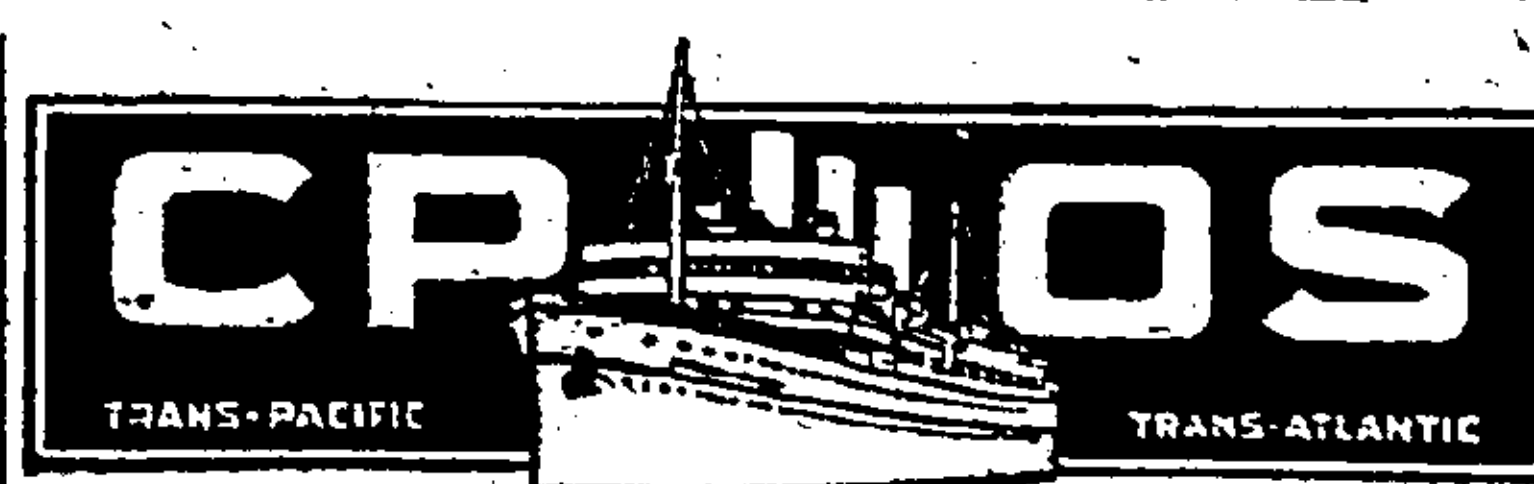
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SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

HONGKONG to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (Mori) Kō, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC STEAMER FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

ATLANTIC STEAMER FROM VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 732. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

Aug. 5th Aug. 8th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PAISLEY BUILDING, 100 HOUSE STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 216.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

SHANGHAI CAPTAIN LEAVES.

HAICHOW Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, 5th Aug. at 2 p.m.

HAICHOW Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, 5th Aug. at 2 p.m.

HAICHOW Capt. A. E. Stewart FRIDAY, 12th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Manager. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA GROWING OPIUM.

SMUGGLING INTO HONGKONG ON A LARGE SCALE.

STRONG PROTESTS IGNORED.

LONDON, August 4.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that papers were being prepared for submission to Parliament as regards opium cultivation in China. China undertook to put down the cultivation as a condition on which the export of opium from India was stopped. At that time opium growing in China seemed to have been satisfactorily suppressed. "I regret," he added "that recent reports indicate a marked revival in certain provinces. There is evidence of the smuggling of Chinese opium into Hongkong on a considerable scale. No doubt it is also smuggled into Shanghai. Strong protests have been repeatedly addressed to the Chinese Government but hitherto they have remained entirely unheeded. The League of Nations is now actively interesting itself in the matter."

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

A CAMOUFLAGE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, August 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Clynes, Sir R. Horne stated that the Cabinet had concluded it would be of great assistance to them to have the advice of a special committee of business men in dealing with the reduction of expenditure. Sir Eric Geddes, who was resigning office almost immediately, would be chairman of that committee, the composition whereof would be announced in due course. The Cabinet would continue to decide questions of policy but it would doubtless be in the purview of the committee to say what any particular policy should cost. The committee would report to the Cabinet. The question of publication of their reports would be considered.

When the guillotine fell on the outstanding votes of supply, sums amounting to £240,000,000 were voted without discussion.

NAVAL WIRELESS.

A NORWEGIAN COMPLAINT.

LONDON, August 4.

Complaints were recently made to the Norwegian parliament that information supplied by the British Foreign Office to the Norwegian Government was belated, unreliable, and [not?] in accordance with the views of the British Government. The question was raised in the House of Commons yesterday when Mr. Harmsworth explained that this news service was transmitted by admiralty wireless and prepared by a staff of Foreign Office men. The service would be continued as long as the House was prepared to sanction the expenditure. Mr. Robert Donald in a letter to the papers on this subject says other countries are using wireless most largely for propaganda purposes. We should do the same but "as we are instinctively suspicious of news selected by any government department, the selection should be handed over to some independent news agency which would act quicker and better than the official newsmen, who inevitably gets a wrong perspective, and the national interests could be kept in view all the same."

STARVING RUSSIA.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

RIGA, August 4.

An international committee has been organised here to relieve starving Russia.

FRENCH AND POLISH AID.

PARIS, August 4.

The Government has decided to despatch relief supplies to famine-stricken Russia through the Red Cross and similar organisations. The decision does not affect France's refusal to recognise the Soviet.

WARSAW, August 2.

A relief committee has been formed to send help to Russia.

GERMANY'S ASSISTANCE.

BERLIN, August 4.

A committee has been formed to consider Russia's request for assistance. It was decided that Germany is not in a position to supply foodstuffs but is willing to devote highly developed pharmaceutical industry to prevent the spread of disease. At present it was decided to despatch five doctors with medical supplies.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BRITISH ISLES AND AUSTRALASIA SINGLES PLAYERS.

PITTSBURGH, August 3.

For the Davis Cup the British Isles singles representatives will be Woosnam and Gordon Lowe, and the Australasia representatives Anderson and Hawkes. Play begins to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

BRITISH EMPIRE RATIFIES STATUTE FOR PERMANENT COURT.

GENEVA, August 4.

Britain has officially notified the League of Nations that the British Empire as a whole has ratified the statute providing for the creation of a permanent court of international justice.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WAR MEDAL.

NOT FOR CROWN COLONY DEFENCE FORCES.

AN INEQUITABLE SUGGESTION.

LONDON, August 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gideon Murray declared that members of the defence forces in the Crown colonies and protectorates which had not been defined officially as a theatre of war were considerably dissatisfied at the non award of a war medal while the defence forces in India during the war had already received medals. Sir L. Worthington Evans said that as it was decided that with certain specified exceptions the war medal should not be granted for home service in the United Kingdom, it was obviously inequitable to grant what would be a home service medal to members of defence forces in the Crown colonies and protectorates. He did not quite know what defence force in India Mr. Murray had in mind but as far as he was aware no members of any volunteer force had received the war medals unless they had served in a theatre of war.

YACHTING.

BRITISH LEAD AMERICANS ON POINTS.

COWES, August 3.

In the third race for the Anglo-American cup, the British boats finished first, second, fifth, and seventh. Three Americans got in third, fourth, and sixth, and one gave up. The score at present stands: Britain sixty-three points, America thirty-seven. There are three more races.

FIELD MARSHAL WILSON NEARLY DROWNED.

LONDON, August 4.

Field Marshal Wilson was nearly drowned while participating in a yacht race at Cowes, being swept overboard by the heavy seas. He was wearing high-legged rubbers and oilskins but as he is a good swimmer succeeded in keeping afloat until rescued, a very difficult feat accomplished by another competing yacht. Sir Charles Seely sailing his own yacht was also swept overboard. He was rescued by a rope.

CARUSO'S DEATH.

SEVEN USELESS OPERATIONS IN AMERICA.

FORTUNE OF £500,000.

ROME, August 2.

Signor Caruso's doctors state that he died from an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver. There was no question of virulent peritonitis for which he was operated on seven times in America. The operations however did not remove the seat of infection. The newspapers state that Caruso left a fortune of £500,000. His body will be embalmed. There will be an impressive funeral. There is a constant stream of people passing through the room where the body lies paying their last tributes.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS LEADING LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, August 3.

At Liverpool rain delayed the start until 2/30. Then in sunny weather with a soft and easy wicket, before 5,000 spectators, Armstrong who won the toss put Lancashire in. Lancashire made 100. Hallows scored 47. McDonald took eight wickets for 62 runs. The Australians made 123 runs for one wicket. Bardley made 59 not out. Surrey won in the first innings.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE DATE NOT YET FIXED.

LONDON, August 3.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the date of the Washington conference had not been fixed. No question of postponing it had been raised. The British representatives had not yet been chosen.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

BRITISH MOTHER'S TRIBUTE ON ARMISTICE DAY.

LONDON, August 3.

At the burial of America's unknown warrior on Armistice Day a British mother who lost a son in the war will attend to deposit a wreath of British flowers sent to America frozen.

PREMIER AT CRICCIETH.

LONG CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL MACREADY.

LONDON, August 3.

The Premier arrived at Criccieth and received a visit from General Neville Macready with whom he conversed at length.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, August 3.

Colonel Warren, the new American Ambassador to Japan, sailed on the "Olympic" from Southampton for New York.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

FIGURES FOR 1920.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Figures quoted in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health for 1920 disclose that:

The births registered during the year were as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chinese	1,386	727	2,113
Non-Chinese	164	153	307

Total 1920, 1,550 880 2,430

Total 1919, 1,462 732 2,194

This gives a general civil birth rate of 4.36 per 1,000 as compared with 4.3 in 1919 and 4.1 in 1918.

The birth rate among the non-Chinese civil community was 19.78 per 1,000 as compared with 20.6 in 1919 and 22.07 in 1918.

The nationality of the non-Chinese civilian parents was as follows:—British 104, Portuguese 71, Indians 43, American 14, Malay 13, Japanese, Dutch and Filipino 6 each, Spanish and French 3 each, Siamese, Brazilian, Arabian, Mauritanian, Russian, Danish, Parsee and Persian 1 each.

The birth rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births was 3.96 per 1,000 as compared with 3.9 per 1,000 in 1919.

An accurate calculation of the Chinese birth rate is impossible as many Chinese births are not registered owing to a native custom of not registering children unless they have survived for at least one month, and also owing to the constant flow of people to and from the mainland of China.

Many children of about one month of age and less are left sick at the various convents or abandoned dead in the streets, on the hillsides and in the harbour.

The number of such during 1920 was 1,746.

If it be assumed that all those children were born in the Colony but not registered, this would bring the total births to 4,166 and the general birth rate to 7.61 per 1,000, while it would bring the Chinese birth rate to 7.23 instead of 3.96 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being for the year 1920, 190 males to every 100 females (215 to 100 in 1919 and 194 to 100 in 1918).

In the non-Chinese population the proportion of male to female births during 1920 was 100.6 to 100 (120 to 100 in 1919 and 102 to 100 in 1918).

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 12,419 (11,647 in 1919 and 13,714 in 1918).

The general death rate was 21.19 per 1,000 as compared with 23.2 in 1919 and 24.4 in 1918.

The Chinese deaths numbered 12,151 which gives a death rate of 22.78 per 1,000. The deaths of non-Chinese civilians numbered 251 giving a death rate of 17.9 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 3,372 being 31.1 of the total number of deaths.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Halleon" yesterday:—Mr. D. J. Lewis and Mr. F. B. Bontros.

Per s.s. "St. Albans" yesterday:—Mrs. Fischell, Mr. Lo Bock, Mr. E. E. Jones, Miss Laurence and Miss Leckie.

Per s.s. "Kintaro Maru" yesterday:—Mrs. A. Stuyvenberg, Mr. H. Wallis, Mr. J. Waller, Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Miss Taylor, Mr. A. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. L. Carney and Mr. W. Leckie.

Per s.s. "China" yesterday:—Mrs. O. Baker, Mr. S. G. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fisher, Mr. F. Forrest, Mr. E. A. Hopson, Mr. G. W. Ford, Mr. C. O. Staples, Mr. E. F. Townsend and Mr. E. Webber, Mr. E. S. Boddington.

It is reported in a Shanghai paper that "the official in charge of executions" has arrived from Hongkong to hang a Chinese who has been sentenced to death by the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for the murder of two Chinese in connection with a robbery from a store.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

FILLETS	...	80 cents per lb.
HADDOCKS	...	70 " " "
KIPPERS	...	80 " " "
RED HERRINGS	...	80 " " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream)	...	\$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDER	...	\$1.00 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY'S

GREAT

SUMMER SALE

commenced on

TUESDAY, Aug. 2nd.

and will continue all August.

ENTIRE STOCK INCLUDED.

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

TRAIN AND MOTOR CAR.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.

INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE KILLED.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

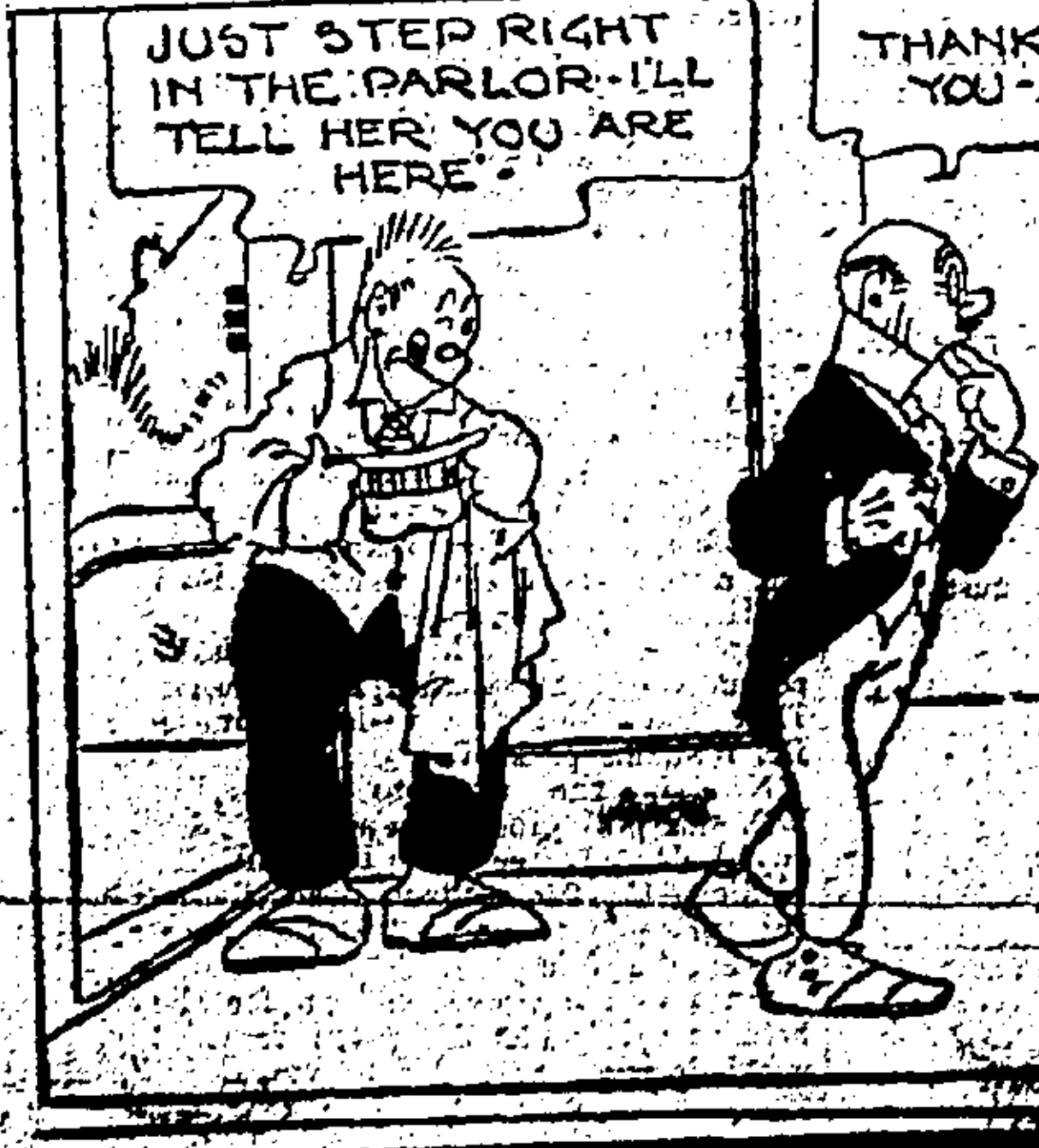
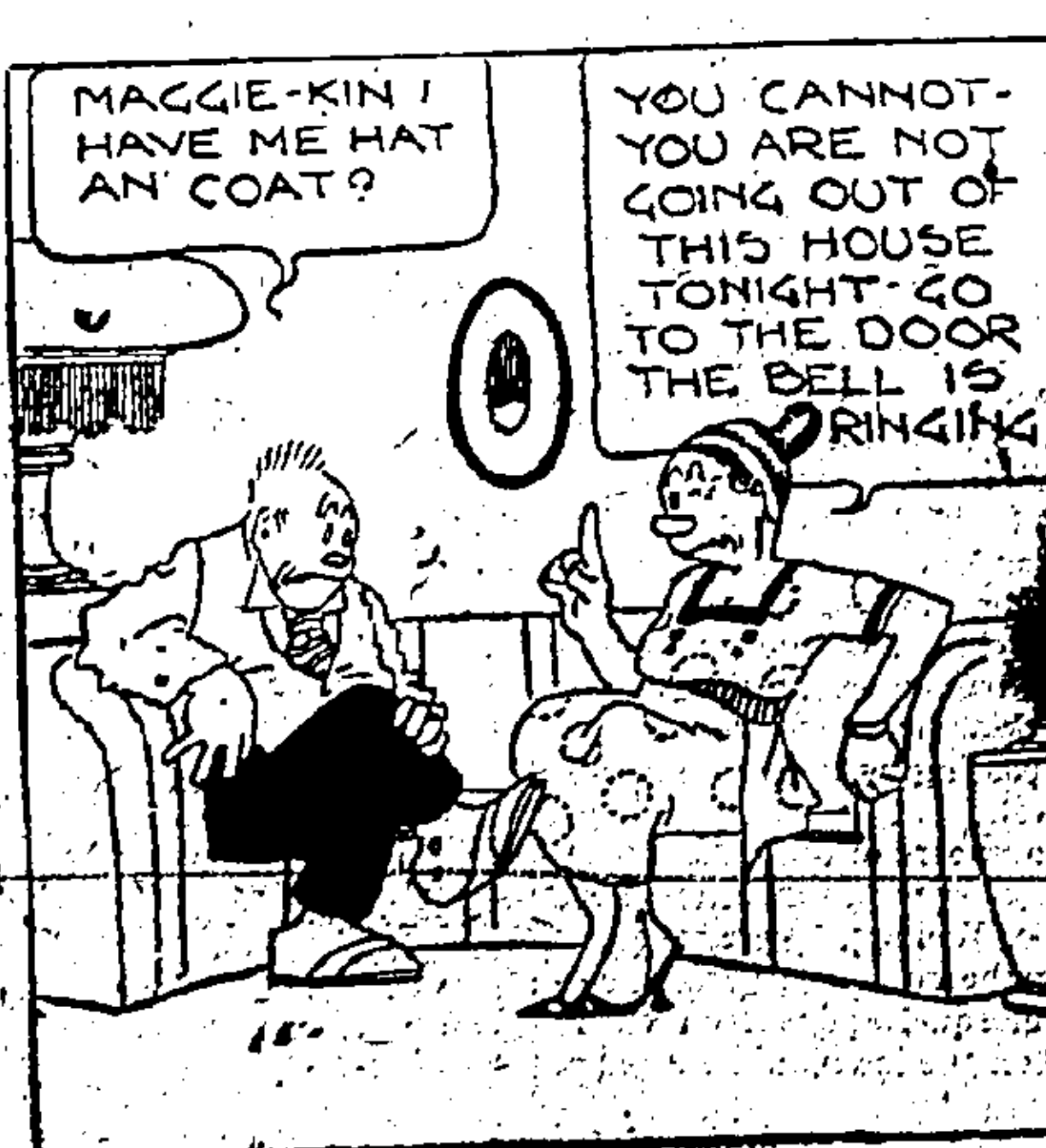
BASEBALLERS ACQUITTED.

CHICAGO, August 3.

Seven professional baseballers, who were alleged to have accepted bribes from gamblers to lose certain games in last year's series of baseball matches for the Championship of the World, and two men accused of giving such bribes have been found "not guilty" after six weeks' trial. The crowd gave an ovation to the accused after the verdict.

night-watcher's cabin. The petrol reservoir took fire, and the cabin as well as the telegraph posts were burned. Fournier was killed instantaneously. His body was found on the railway slope, and that of the chauffeur was articulated from the debris of the burning car. It is presumed that Fournier was asleep when the accident happened to the car as it was crossing the line, and that his chauffeur had hesitated to awaken him.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



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